THE

North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$	10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear. } 3 each.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } 2 each.
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the weed will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1852. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 84—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1854. No. 19.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have

The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes,
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased for ready for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—4i6F.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of

Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Cricketa, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.

STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discripfion to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3-4 seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c., JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1853 100—3m.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses.	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.
A. McDOWELL.
Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—12MJ.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gachle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

FINE FRUIT! FINE FRUIT!—TEN THOUSAND APPLE TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest. TEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. TEN THOUSAND CHERRY TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Orders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants.

During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will deliver trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New Garden. JOSHUA LINDLEY.
New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., }
The 14th of the 10th mo., 1853. } 98—3m.

30,000 Dollars Wanted.

THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER Navigation Company are desirous of borrowing THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose of completing their improvement.

According to the provisions of the amended charter, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Company will issue coupon bonds in sums of not more than One thousand dollars, or less than Five hundred dollars—payable in the City of New York five years after date, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the same place. Ample and undoubted security will be given.

Those wishing to loan any portion of said sum will please address the Treasurer at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by the 20th January, 1854.
HENRY A. LONDON,
Treas. C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.
The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Commercial will please copy.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodatians abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.

The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.

THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.

THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tr.-weekly.

THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.

Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.
ANN BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, ten-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

POULTRY. TO THE POULTRY DEALERS, AND Planters and Inviters at the South. The Subscriber is now prepared to fill orders to any extent for any known variety of choice imported and domestic Fowls, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Swans and Pea and Guinea Fowls, and will sell stock by the pair, trio or lot, at very reasonable prices. Those who buy to sell again supplied on favorable terms. I will warrant all birds sold by me to be equal in all respects to any in the country. Stock can be safely sent to any part of the United States.

No charge made for cages. J. W. PLATT,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.
January 3, 1854, 14—

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Dividend of *Five per cent.*, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, has this day been declared—payable at the Principal Bank, on the first MONDAY in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, Dec. 9th, 1853. 6—

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part the following:

GROCERIES.—Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Weeding-Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, Flatt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britania Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flannels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steele Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flax thread, Cable cord, Corset laces, Hair-pins, Snuff-boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

☞ Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 183. 2?—y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5,

WRECK OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

On Wednesday, December 21, the troops, consisting of eight companies of the Third Regiment of Artillery, were embarked from steamtugs on board the steamer, then anchored in the North River. They numbered, rank and file, some 500 men. The officers, with their families, together with the soldiers' wives and families—a certain portion of whom were allowed to each company—brought up the number to about 600. There were 20 or 30 other passengers. The crew numbered from 100 to 150; so that, all told, we were between 750 and 800 souls on board.

On Wednesday morning the steamer dropped down to the Quarantine and anchored for the night. On Thursday, the 22d, after having been detained two or three hours waiting for a dilatory officer, she weighed anchor about 10 o'clock and stood out to sea. At 12 passed Sandy Hook and discharged our pilot.

Our voyage was now fairly commenced. A succession of constantly recurring and oft-repeated delays had delayed our departure week after week and month after month. At last every obstacle had been overcome, and the gallant ship, with her head pointed to the southwest, moved steadily, though not swiftly, on her course. She was deeply laden—far too deeply, as the result proved. Her engines were new and untried, and the strain upon them great. Thursday was a lovely morning; the sea calm and smooth, with gentle breezes from the north-west. Whatever gloomy forebodings might have existed were quieted by so fair a presage.

Friday morning, the 23d, rose brightly on our course. We had entered the Gulf Stream, and the weather, which yesterday had been chilly, and caused the ladies and children to gather around the stove, had become mild. The wind still from the Northwest, with sea enough to cause the dinner table to be comparatively deserted. The day passed without incident of any kind, and gave no presage of the awful disaster so soon to follow.

Immediately after tea I retired to my room, and after reading two hours as quietly as if on shore, undressed and retired. There was more roll to the ship than I had previously experienced, and the wind seemed freshening; but I thought nothing of it. But I soon found there was no sleeping. It soon blew a gale. The ship rolled and pitched to a degree that it was difficult to keep my berth. All the books and loose articles upon the table were thrown upon the floor. Every article in the room, though confined, was thrown in an alarming manner.

At 11 o'clock I could bear it no longer. I rose, dressed hurredly, and went out upon deck. My room was on the hurricane deck, on the forward part of the ship. The scene, as I stepped on deck, was terrific. The sea was a complete mass of foam, boiling and swelling like a cauldron. The gale was terrific. The steamer had broached to twice, and had really become unmanageable. Her head was toward the wind. The whole crew were engaged in strenuous but vain efforts to take in the sails. They were blown to ribbons. The foremast—we carried no mainmast—was writhing and twisting like a young sapling. It was large enough for the mainmast of a 1,000 ton ship. The fury of the tempest was such that I could not stand before it a moment; but I seized the iron brace connecting the king bolts, and surveyed the scene for a moment. Then I threw myself on my hands and knees, and made for the nearest hatch, to get below. This happened to be over the forward galley. Swinging myself down by the cabin, I reached the main deck.

Here a scene of confusion indescribable and confounding presented itself. Four hundred soldiers were berthed on his deck, in double rows of standee berths, three tiers each. They had all crept from their berths; most of the standees had been broken and thrown down. The live stock, of which there was considerable, had escaped from their pens on the same deck, and soldiers, bullocks, calves, pigs, sheep and poultry, were all mingled together amid the broken standees. The steamer's guards had been carried away some time previously, and the sea washed over the deck with every roll of the ship. The lanterns were extinguished and the darkness was almost total. I made an effort to reach the after cabin, but found it impossible. With my penknife I cut a leather belt from one of the soldier's knapsacks hanging around, and fastening it to a carline, made a secure place to hold on. I remained there toward an hour, the storm all the while increasing.

About 1 o'clock the foremast came down almost over my head, crushing in the hurricane-deck. I almost feared now that the deck would be swept clean of everything, and determined to seek refuge below. I went first into the steerage, but as they commenced battering down the hatch, with perhaps two hundred soldiers in it, I left, and went to the second cabin, occupied by the non-commissioned officers and their families. I was wet to the skin and chilled through. After waiting here for two hours, with no abatement in the fury of the gale, I crept into one of the soldier's berths, pulled a blanket over me, and after a while fell asleep. The first ray of dawn awoke me, I arose, and through the store-room and pantry succeeded in gaining the main saloon. Saturday morning the 24th, had at last dawned upon us, and this awful night had an end.

While passing between the second and after cabin I felt a tremendous sea strike the ship, but I had no idea of the awful consequence. It was the denoument—the finale of the awful tragedy which had been going on through the night. An overwhelming sea had struck the ship on her starboard quarter, carrying away the starboard paddle-box, both smoke stacks, the whole promenade deck abaft the paddle-boxes, two rows of state rooms, of twelve each, on the main deck, and stove in the main deck hatch. This was the smallest part of the havoc. At one fell sweep nearly one hundred and fifty human beings were swept into eternity The majority were private soldiers of the different companies of the Third Artillery. One company lost all but ten of its members. Four officers went with them; Colonel Washington, distinguished at Buena Vista and other hard fought fields; Maj. Taylor and wife; Captain Field, and Lieut. Smith. The sea was covered with drowning men. The roar of the tempest smothered the "bubbling cry of strong swimmers in their agony." In a few moments they sunk to rise no more till the sea gives up her dead. Two of all the crowd succeeded in regaining the ship—Mr. Rankin, an army suttler, and Mr. ——, merchant, of Rio Janeiro.

A few moments had elapsed when I reached the saloon. It was filled with water to the depth of nearly two feet. The females and children, mostly in their night clothes, and wet to the skin, were scattered on planks; some wailing and sobbing, some apparently stupefied, and some calmly awaiting what seemed their inevitable fate. All supposed the last hour had arrived, and in a few moments they would meet their Maker face to face.

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell—
Then shrieked the timid and stood still the brave."

Happy those who, in this awful moment, felt that their peace was made, and nothing left but calm resignation to their Maker's hand. But Death is the king of Terrors, and when he meets us in the midst of life, with our bones full of marrow and our limbs full of sap, human nature clings to life, and even the instinct of the dumb animal shrinks from death. The dream of poor Clarence came over me, and I thought—"Alas! it is an awful thing to drown."

Another sea like that which struck us and our fate had been that of the President—not a soul would have survived to tell the tale. But it pleased a merciful and allwise Providence to say to the sea, "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." It is proverbial that drowning men catch at straws, and instinctively did many of us lash ourselves to life preservers, though in the raging billows of that angry sea, five hundred miles from the nearest shore, one would have been but little better dependence than the other.

After the first burst of dismay was over hope began to revive in our bosoms. The hull was still staunch and strong, and some passing vessel might rescue us from the wreck. Something whispered, "you are safe," and after committing myself and those most dear to me to the Father of Mercies, I felt at peace.

Ascending the companion-way, from the saloon to the main deck, I seated myself at the head of the staircase, and surveyed the scene. The steamer was, in all her upper works, a perfect wreck. Foremast, smoke-stack, the greater part of promenade deck, the saloon, and all the state-rooms on the main deck—all were gone. The main deck was stove, and the water rushing in at every sea we shipped. On the opposite of the companion-way lay the mangled and bleeding corpse of a soldier, who was killed instantly by the falling of the deck. A few feet further lay a man groaning and near death from injuries received at the same time. The sea was running mountains high, and every billow that came with its curling crest towards us, seemed about to pour into our shattered deck and sink us.

It was not so to be. We were in imminent danger of foundering; but our gallant and undaunted commander, Capt. Watkins, whose exertions during all that fearful night had been almost superhuman, directed all his energies to save us. To lighten the ship and stop the leaks were the first objects. To break up the hatches and commence discharging cargo, was the work of a moment. Soldiers and sailors all lent a helping hand, and as each man knew he worked for his life, all worked with a will. Stauncheons were placed under the broken deck, and it was partially forced back to its place. It was found that the water gained upon us rapidly. The steam pump had become obstructed. Fifty sailors were detailed to commence bailing. All day and all night the work went on without intermission. Still, with every roll, the ship took in large quantities of water, and we gained little upon the leak.

Sunday morning, the 25th, the day of the nativity of our blessed Saviour, at last dawned upon us. The sky lighted up a little, there was a short gleam of sunshine, and the sea calmed a little. A sail or two was seen in the distance, but none approached us. It was a gloomy Christmas to us. The work of bailing and pumping went on, and we had gained on the leak. Monday, 26th, the gale continued with little abatement. All night Sunday the tempest roared round our devoted ship. The waves thundered against our sides and stern like cannon at the gates of a beleagured city. Sleep was out of the question. For three nights we had had none. We discovered a sail not far off. On approaching us she proved to be a brig; we spoke her. She reported herself short of provisions, and after supplying herself with barrels of beef and pork we had thrown overboard, she went on her way.

On Tuesday, the 27th, discovered another sail bearing down upon us. She proved to be the bark Kilby of and for Boston, from New Orleans, loaded with cotton, 35 days out. By authority of Col. Gates, commanding the detachment, she was chartered for Government to convey the troops to the nearest accessible post. Tuesday was too rough to disembark any part of the command, but on Wednesday, the 28th, Col. Gates and family, Maj. Merchant and family, Col. Burke, Captains Fremont and Judd, with their families, Drs. Satterlee and Wirts, with some others whose names are not recollected, were safely embarked on board the Kilby. Some 40 or 50 soldier's wives, also embarked—in all nearly 100 persons. Night came on and put a stop to any further operations. It had been agreed that the bark should lie by us till all on board the steamer were disembarked, but it came on to blow heavily in the night, and in the morning she had disappeared, and we saw her no more. Thus all the hopes of escape we based upon the Kilby was doomed to disappointment, and when in the morning, we could trace no vestige of her on the remotest verge of the horizon, we experienced the sickness of heart from hope deferred.

Once more we were alone on the boundless expanse of the waters. Our ship lay as helpless as a log upon the waves. She was completely crippled. Her engine, as should have been mentioned, broke down the first night of the storm; it was never of use afterward, except to work the pumps. With infinite exertion, a small sail was rigged to the mizenmast, which assisted a little in steadying her; but she rolled and tumbled about at a fearful rate. We had succeeded in stopping some of the leaks, and in lightening the vessel to a considerable extent, by throwing over provisions and coal. The ship was also very much relieved by cutting off the timber of her guards, upon which the sea broke heavily, lifting her decks every time it broke.

We had not (Thursday, the 29th,) reached the sixth day since the storm commenced. We were about to encounter death in a new form. A very large portion of the ship's steerage had been filled with cargo, provisions, military stores, &c. The consequence was, that the portion left for the soldiers was much crowded. It had been expected we should soon be in fine weather, and that they could sleep comfortably on standee births on deck. When the storm came that was impossible, and they were consequently driven below. Crowded in narrow quarters, exposed to cold and wet, obliged to be fed on an insufficient diet, in consequence of the loss of the galleys and the impossibility of cooking for such numbers, it is no matter of surprise that disease soon made its appearance. Add to this the influence of depressing passions, anxiety of mind, fright, and despondency, and it is no wonder that they sickened and died. The disease more nearly than any thing assumed the form of Asiatic cholera—commencing with diarrœa and terminating in a few hours.

Both the army surgeons having left, the charge of the sick fell upon the surgeon of the ship. To add to our distress, nearly all the medicine in the ship had been either washed overboard or destroyed. The mortality was necessarily great. For several days it averaged ten deaths a day. Men, women and children fell indiscriminately before it. It was a scene of awful suffering over which I should rather wish to draw a veil, and the like of which I trust a merciful God will spare me ever witnessing again.

During Thursday and Friday our eyes were not gladdened by a single sail. The hours dragged on most heavily. We had abundance of provisions on board, but it was almost impossible to get them cooked. The roll of the ship was so heavy that the provisions were thrown from the galley. When we could get a cup of hot tea with our biscuit it was a treat; and when a roasted potato and a piece of pork was added to our bill of fare, became a sumptuous repast. We attempted to issue to the soldier's once a day, but a sufficient quantity of hot water could not be procured, and we were compelled to abandon it. On their miserable fare of hard biscuit and cold water, it is not to be wondered that the poor soldiers sickened and died.

During the night of Friday, or the morning of Saturday the 31st, the cheering sound rang through the vessel that a ship was at hand. A light was discovered at the bow. We immediately commenced firing signal guns. They were answered by blue-lights from the strange vessel. When the morning dawned we discovered a vessel with English colors. She came near enough to speak us, but the wind was so high as to render it impossible. We resorted to a kind of telegraphic communication, by writing on boards with chalk in large letters. We succeeded in making her understand our situation, which, indeed, was sufficiently obvious. She promised to lie by us. This intelligence cheered every heart. The weather during Saturday and Sunday was too rough to attempt to lower a boat. There was, too, another dilemma. The English ship had but one reliable boat, the long-boat. We had none at all. Of the nine splendid boats with which we left New York not one remained. Capt. Watkins, not to be overcome by any difficulty, commenced the construction of rafts. They seemed but a frail dependence, and providentially they were not needed. Other means of relief were at hand. On Monday, the 2d of January, the sea calmed so much that toward evening the English ship lowered her yawl boat, and our second mate went on board of her.

On Tuesday, the 3d January, our hearts were gladdened by another sail, under American colors. She came near enough to speak to her, and we learned that she was the Antarctic, three days out from New York, bound for Liverpool. She had five good boats. After enduring the agony of suspense for so many days it seemed that the hour of our deliverance had at last arrived. With the aid of the Antarctic's boats we would all be conveyed on board the English ship, now ascertained to be the Three Bells, Capt. Creighton, of Glasgow, bound for New York. The Bells had experienced much rough weather, and was leaky. On Tuesday evening we succeeded in putting a sergeant and file of soldiers on board to work the pumps. On Wednesday morning, the 4th January, the work of disembarking commenced in earnest. The sick, of whom there was a large number, and some in a dying condition, were wrapped in blankets, brought on deck, and lowered carefully into the boats. Casks of water were lowered down and towed on board the Bells. Bread and bacon and other provisions were sent off.

By evening much of the work had been accomplished. It was found necessary, however, in consequence of the shortness of provisions on board the Bells, to divide our numbers between the two ships. Lieuts. Winder and Chandler, with about 140 soldiers, embarked on the Antarctic for Liverpool. Capt. Watkins also determined to accompany that portion of our number. Thursday morning, the 5th, rose upon us bright and beautiful. The sea was calm, the wind gentle. It is a day which will ever live in my memory. By noon the work of disembarking and re-embarking was complete. Every man, woman and child had left the ship. Our captain was the last on board. He saw every officer, every sailor, every fireman, and every negro waiter, of whom there were forty or fifty, safely in the boats, then lowered himself down, and the boat pulled away. He was pulled alongside the Three Bells, where he was greeted with nine hearty cheers, and then pulled away for the Antarctic. The San Francisco had, by his orders, been scuttled, and we could see her setting gradually deeper into the water.

At 2 P. M. the Three Bells hauled sail, and moved slowly away from the wreck. I stood on the deck and gazed at the ill-fated vessel with mingled emotions. She had been our prison house for fourteen anxious, agonizing days and nights. She was near being our grave. Yet she was a gallant ship, and a stauncher hull was never launched, else she would have been our grave. She had ridden out in safety twelve or fourteen days of almost incessant storm. Now she lay stretched in all her vast length upon the deep, one hundred fathoms long, battered and mutilated, like some huge monster of the deep, which, in a contest with a daily foe, had been conquered and slain. Farewell to you, ill-starred vessel. Receive your doom and sink down like lead into the mighty waters. The blackest chapter in my experience is comprised in those fourteen days I passed within your bosom.

We found the Three Bells a snug, staunch vessel. Her cargo consisted in part of chloride of lime, which had to be thrown overboard mostly, to make room for the sailors between decks. The atmosphere of the ship was strongly impregnated with chloride gas, and its qualities as a disinfecting agent were strongly tested. It caused a good deal of irritation about the lungs and incessant coughing for the first day or two. The sickness began to abate almost immediately, owing in part to moral causes. The diet of the soldiers was mostly biscuit and water, as there was a scarcity of other provisions. They had occasionally a slice of fried bacon, and a ration of brandy was issued to them daily.

When the Three Bells left the wreck she was in latitude 39 and longitude 59 60 about 600 miles from New York. We encountered a great deal of northeasterly wind, and our progress was slow until Wednesday, the 11th of January, when we were favored with a stiff breeze from the south-east, which drove us rapidly on, and on Thursday afternoon we were off soundings, towards evening it grew thick, and the captain, fearing to venture too far in, stood off and on till morning.

Friday dawned bright and fair, We signalled for a pilot and then a steamtug, and at 5 P. M. we were at anchor off the Battery.

I grant an emotion of gratitude filled every heart when we thought of the terrible danger through which we had, by God's mercy, passed.

I cannot close a communication already too long without two or three remarks. And in the first place, to Capt. Robert Creighton, of the good ship Three Bells, I felt that every one of us who were rescued by his instrumentality owe a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. For my part, I shall ever love and honor him as a noble specimen of a generous and true-hearted British sailor. He merits, and I trust he will receive, a rich reward.

In the next place, Major Wyse and his junior officers, Messrs. Winder and Chandler, are, in my opinion, deserving of great credit for their conduct and efficiency after they were left by their superior officers. Major Wyse, on whom the responsibility of the burden chiefly fell, is more particularly deserving of praise. Day and night he watched over the soldiers with paternal solicitude, ministered to their wants, and encouraged them, when sinking, from despair. Surely such conduct is equally deserving of promotion as gallantry in the field.

Two remarks as to the causes of the awful disaster, and I have done. In the first place, the ship was sent to sea without having tried her engines. She had, indeed, tried them in the smooth waters of the bay, but her first encounter with the stormy billows of the Atlantic proved them no more to be depended on than a broken reed.

In the second place, she was far too deeply laden. Her paddle-wheels had so much dip as to cause a great strain upon her shaft and engines. True, she might in any case have encountered the storm had she not been dismasted and damaged in her upper works, and had her engines proved true, she could have reached a port in safety.

WINTER EVENINGS. A Winter Evening is like an orange fully ripe. It is partitioned into from three to six hours according to our habits, each of which is distinct in its offices, and, like "the quarters" of that favorite fruit, can be peeled out without draining a drop from the others. And every hour is full of juicy, lucious cooling minutes, that dissolve away into the experiences of wise people, comforting and blessing on their way, as the orange-pulp does the palate of the schoolboy. A Winter Evening *out* may be very profitable, and very entertaining, but *at home* it is golden, and its winged hours are dripping with humble joys. Lectures, concerts, operas, are very well in their way; they are a great comfort to bachelors and mistaken couples, who do not live, but board and to travelers sojourning here for a day or two. But why families should desert their glowing fires and parlors warmed to just the desired heat is a marvel. Why a man of taste should eat dry bread and rancid butter on the soiled cloths of eating houses, is a wonder, when the table at home smokes with hot dishes and savory morsels. Why one should prefer the hard seats of a theatre, the b'hoys "hi-hi"-ing in the galleries, and the pit murmuring with crunched pea-nuts, the "stars" tearing their passion all to tatters, and the minor actors by their mannerism offending the ear, and their unapt make up wearying the eye like a bad perspective, before the same drama, taken at one's ease at home, the curtain dropping for the apples to come in just when he wills, the tedious scenes shortened to his taste, and the company just those he loves best, or none at all, as he prefers—this, too, is a perpetual marvel.

Why a man should put on his overcoat and comforter, and a woman wrap herself in furs, mufflers, cloaks and shawls, and the children bundle up to face a strong nor'wester, and go out to hear a lecture of dubious excellence, or a concert that after all is little better than a bore, while at home a goodly array of philosophers and poets, story-tellers and grand advisers stand waiting to offer their services; yet not one of which looks sad if his neighbor is preferred before him—this we would wonder at if it were not everybody's habit. If a man has weak eyes, or his thoughts find no anchorage, and if he cannot afford the luxury of a private reader, let him visit the public lecture-room and he can get much good from it. Or if for his sins he has lost his home, let him go to the concert and mortify himself. But we who have homes cannot afford first the sacrifice of our home comforts, second the loss of precious Winter evening hours, and third the price of tickets, unless we know of a surety that they will admit us to choice performances.

Young men should make much of their Winter evenings. They are the school-hours appended to their business days, so that none need lack an education. Some, indeed, have no evening, and a sad time they have of it. But there are many in the City who, in these leisure evenings have made themselves masters of one or two modern languages, acquired a familiarity with several practical sciences, and very greatly enlarged the circumference of their general knowledge. An hour a day works wonders for a learner in any department, and a good heart with a manly earnestness of purpose surprises him at the year's end with the length of the road traveled over. When one comes to appreciate the value of his evenings at home, he will know how highly to prize the priveleges that are afforded by lectures, schools and libraries.

New York Daily Times.

SMALL POX IN DUPLIN. It is to be hoped that the reports of the ravages of small pox in our sister county are very greatly exaggerated. The last report is that eleven persons had died, all white, but this is merely rumor, as there is little or no communication with this infected district. Among those reported, is Mr. Jarman, late C. C. Clerk of Duplin.

The first case where the disease broke out was that of Mr. James Grady, Postmaster at Albertson's who had been out to Savannah, whence he no doubt brought it; from him it spread to several of his friends and relations, some of whom are reported dead. The mail route through that part of Duplin is suspended at present. *Wil. Journal.*

SPEECH OF MR. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Delivered in Washington City, on the 8th January celebration, 1854.

Mr. Breckenridge, who, on rising was received with deafening cheers spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen: I am not in the habit of apologizing for being unprepared to respond to sentiments offered on occasions like this, because whenever I come to a public meeting I hold myself bound to take my proper share in the proceedings. I desire, however, to say to you, that after what you have heard to-night, and in view of what you may expect to hear, I shall detain you a very short time.

In response to the sentiment just proposed, I am sorry that it is not in my power to say that Kentucky may be welcomed to-day into the family of democratic States. I hope, however, that the time is not distant when I can say so. When we think of her origin—when we remember that she was born in the democratic fold—that her infancy was rocked in the democratic cradle—it increases our regret that in after-life she was led off by that great man, whose genius was so brilliant that it seemed the true fire from Heaven. [Loud cheering.] She followed his principles and his person; she adhered to him with constant fidelity; and in all the elements of courage, honor, and greatness he was worthy of her love. He is gone; and now an opportunity is afforded her to remember the principles which ushered her into political being. [Cheers.] And allow me to say to you gentlemen, that she has as gallant a body of democrats as ever struggled in a minority; and they hope the day is not far distant when she will take her original and appropriate place in the republican column, and when she will embrace once more—never again to abandon—the principles that marked the epoch of her origin. [Tremendous cheering.]

Gentlemen, I have little to say in regard to the occasion which we have met to celebrate, and yet I must say a word or two that occurs to me. It was well said by the gentleman from California that Gen. Jackson's history may be viewed in a double aspect—military and civil. The achievement which we have met to commemorate to-night was perhaps the most remarkable in the annals of our military history. It was there that we of the West—the people of the valley of the Mississippi—were taught to understand that a man of genius could, out of raw materials and rude elements, create, by his own genius and will, a power competent to repel the veterans of England. [Loud Cheers.] And if, hereafter, it shall be their fortune to be engaged in any future contest, why, the blood of their ancestors will quicken in the veins of their descendants, who will not bear the thought of falling short of the renown which was achieved upon the plains of New Orleans. [Cheers.] Therefore, that act of Jackson and his raw militia will, in any future war, be worth an army to the United States of America. [Renewed Cheers.]

But, gentlemen, from the resolutions which were read to-night, and from the character of the speeches which have been made, I presume that this is a political meeting, too, and that it is not out of order to refer to the civil as well as to the military services of Andrew Jackson. Gentlemen, to my mind he was a greater hero in civil than in military life. [Loud cheering.] What is it to-night that makes you respond so enthusiastically to the mention of his name? What is it that springs up in the heart of every American when the name of Jackson is mentioned? Why, it is the fact that when he was in the presidential chair, and when monopolies and faction, and power ank talent, combined to perpetuate the most gigantic abuses, and arrayed themselves against the libertues of his country, the Old Hero, almost alone, nobly defended the passes of the constitution until the people came to his rescue. [Great and prolonged cheering.] Gentlemen, I need not dwell upon it. I regard it as the most heroic act in civil or military life, ancient or modern. [Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.]

Well, gentlemen, my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Orr) has referred to-night to the present condition of the democrrtic party. Before I say one word about the present, let me refer for one instant to the past. The maxims of Jefferson, and of Monroe, and of Jackson are ours—they are our watchwords. The policy of this party has brought us to our present amazing height of national renown; and in claiming this I mean nothing disrespectful to any individual or party. Intending to say nothing offensive to any gentlemen present of opposite opinions, I speak only of results as the proper consequence of democratic policy. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"] This policy has framed your laws, managed your affairs, controlled your government, and done all in such a way that prosperity and abundance have continued to smile upon the land, and we now present to the world the spectacle of a people unoppressed by taxation, yet overburdened with revenue. Again, under its auspices, what vast domains have been added to the area of republican freedom. To it we are indebted for Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico. It has carried honorably the flag of the republic across the continent, and in the victorious track of that flag have followed Christianity, civilization, and the arts of peace. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.[From the frozen regions of the North to the edge of the tropics, from the Atlanti to the Pacific ocean, it has planted the germ of a free and independent empire to which Rome, in the height of her glory could not be compared. [Loud cheers.[Withal it has so stimulated enterprise, rewarded labor, and extended commerce, that we see American society in every department moving forward by quick-step march to the music of industry's hum.

[A Voice. We are going to have Cuba one of these days. Applause.]

To such a party we belong; and these are the monuments of its policy and its glory. What has been done, gentlemen, has been done in a manner not inconsistent with the constitution of our country. New States and new Territories have been added. No State has been pressed so to the centre as to chafe her; no State has been driven off so as to move eccentrically; but each playing freely in its proper orbit, the whole system has moved on in beautiful harmony, without collision and without disorder.

Gentlemen, under these circumstances, with such a party, with such antecedents, and with such prospects, I, as an humble member of the democratic party, went to its convention at Baltimore in 1852 to nominate a candidate for the presidency. The party had been divided, broken by personal collisions, personal aspirations, and personal antipathies which had previously resulted in our defeat; and as I understood it, as the people understood it, we met together to lay upon the altar of common principles and common country past differences and past antipathies. We did do it, and sealed the act by a bond, and that bond was a written declaration of political principles we nominated a candidate for the presidency; we nominated a gentleman who had not been connected with the acerbities, the passions, and the collisions of the past, and yet a gentleman whose antecedents were such that he could become a pure and proper representative of these principles. [Applause.] He was elected triumphantly, and upon what? Upon the platform of political principles thus laid down. And by whom was he elected? By the whole democratic party thus united upon this platform. [Renewed applause.] Gentlemen, I advocated his election. I advocated it upon the principles of that platform. Since that time he has issued two addresses to his countrymen—one his inaugural, and the other his recent annual message to Congress. I have read them and them carefuly, I do not see anything in either which read does not respond to the letter and spirit of the great platform of principles to which I have referred. The democrats of my State say so. [Applause.] Why, therefore, should any democrat look coldly upon or stand aloof from the present Executive of the United States and his official advisers? Has he betrayed any principle? Has he been faithless to his great trust? No. Has he not, with a noble constancy, kept his eye constantly fixed upon the programme laid down before he was drawn from Concord, and has he not honestly endeavored to carry it into effect? [Applause.] In the mean time, have not the laws been faithfully executed, the government administered with purity, and all our interests at home and abroad, managed with signal ability? A great field opens here, but I have not now time, to enter it. If I should put myself in opposition to the present Executive, when I go home to render an account to my constituents, they would say, "You stumped the State a year ago in favor of the President on certain principles; has he adhered to them? Yes. Has he maintained them honestly? Yes. Then, why do you oppose him? I oppose him because he appointed A, B, and C to office in particular localities, when I thought he ought to have appointed D, E, and F." These things are transient; they are temporary, below the level of the times and the occasion. [Applause.] As my friend from South Carolina said, to say that the President of the United States has succeeded in appointing in every instance the proper man to office, would be absurd. It would be gross sycophancy and flattery to say so; and I presume no man would be readier than the President himself to say that errors have been committed. In the first place, the President cannot personally know every human being in this confederacy of twenty-five millions of people; and, in the second place, if he knew every one, he must become infallible before he ceases to be liable to err. And infallibility is not an attribute of any man. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we need have no fears of serious opposition to the present administaation inside the democratic party, because the basis of such opposition must be too narrow to form a party upon. [Prolonged applause.] I feel, gentlemen, that I am detaining you too long.

[Cries of Go on! Go on! A voice—Go on! You are giving the public just what has been wanted. [Applause.]

I have but one word to say in reference to the disappointed—but one word. I am in favor of the union of the democratic party. [Great cheering.] I believe it can exist, and I believe that it ought to exist. I believe, too, that before this Congress closes its session, when those great questions come up upon which the party and the administration are to be tried, you will see the democratic party a unit. [Loud cheers.] Heavens! Think of it! Think of this administration dragging its four years through upon a contemptible little issue of whether Tom, Dick, or Harry was or was not properly appointed in the State of Kentucky or elsewhere! [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Think of it! Is there nothing higher? Is there nothing nobler? Is there no principle to advocate? Is there no measure to carry out? There are principles and measures. They are laid down in the inaugural address of President Pierce and in his annual message. And, for one, I desire to put aside these contests as contemptible and trivial, to foster no intestine feuds; to proscribe none who are true to principle; to recognise the honesty and propriety of the general course of the administration; to call public attention to abuses rooted out and reforms achieved; and to grapple with those great questions which at last must decide our fate with the people and with posterity. [Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, I feel that I am not in a condition to address you longer, and therefore, with sincere thanks for the cordiality and kindness with which you have received me, I beg to give place to some other gentleman. [Here the entire audience rose and gave three enthusiastic cheers.]

DINNER PARTY AT DICKEN'S. We take the following from Grace Greenwood's forthcoming Travels in Europe:

On Thursday evening I dined with Mr. and Mrs. Dickens and a small party, at the pleasant house of the novelist, in Tevistock Square.. Mr. Dickens is all I looked to see, in person, manner, and conversation. He is rather slight, with a fine symmetrical head, spiritedly borne, and eyes beaming alike with genius and humor. Yet, for all the power and beauty of those eyes, their changes seemed to me to be from light to light. I saw in them no profound, pathetic depths, and there was around them no tragic shadowing. But I was foolish to look for these on such an occasion, when they were very properly left in the author's study, with pen, ink and blotting paper, and the last written pages of Bleak House. Mrs. Dickens is a very charming person—in character and manner truly a gentlewoman; and such of the children as I saw seemed worthy to hand down to coming years the beauty of the mother and the name of the father. Mr. Dickens looks in admirable health and spirits, and good for at least twenty more charming serials. That should he furnish to the world yet more than that number of his inimitable romances, they would be as fresh and attractive as those which had gone before, I have no doubt, from the confirmed impression which I have of the exhaustlessness of his genius, and of the infiniteness of variety in English character, or phases in English life.

Mr. Dickens' style of living is elegant and tasteful, but in no respect ostentatious, or out of character with his profession or principles. I was glad to see that his servants wore no livery.

Next me at table, sat Walter Sage Landor—a glorious old man, full of fine poetic thought and generous enthusiasm for liberty. Opposite sat Charles Kemble, and his daughter Adelaide, Madame Sartoris. At the other end of the table were Herr Devrient, the great German actor, Barry Cornwall and his wife, a daughter of Mrs. Basil Montague.

Charles Kemble is a grand-looking old man, animated and agreeable in conversation, and preserving in a wonderful degree his enthusiasm for a profession around which he and his have thrown so much glory. In Adelaide Sartoris you recognize at a glance one of that royal family of Kemble, born to rule, with a power and splendor unsurpassable, the realm of tragic art.

Herr Devrient is a handsome, Hamlet-ish man, with a melancholy refinement of voice, face and manner, touching and poetic to a degree, though not quite the thing for a pleasant evening party. Yet I must confess I caught myself more than once, turning from the lively pleasantries of agreeable acquaintances to regard the thoughtful beauty of his face, and speculate upon its dreamy sadness.

During the evening Madame Sartoris sung several ballads in a magnificent manner, with a dramatic expression, and a sweetness, strength, and wealth of voice I never knew surpassed. She did not astonish us with curious vocal feats; she did not frolic with her voice like a child, nor warble idly and capriciously like a bird. She sung like the woman she is, out of the depths of a strong, impassionated nature, giving full, melodious utterance to great human affections. She sung with a power and a purpose, a heart-searching passion, only less indescribable than the wondrous changes of expression, the lights chasing shadows, the shadows deepening into night, then flashing into morning over her face.

THE LAST OF FOOTE. The Vicksburg Whig brings us the valedictory Message of Governor Foote to the Legislature of Mississippi. We venture the opinion that no such abuse of the art of writing has been since man was first taught the use of letters. Whether we regard its character, composition, or the circumstances of its production, we must pronounce this message equally extraordinary and absurd.

Here we have an official communication from one department of the government of Mississippi to another, in which a bare allusion is made to the public interests of the State. We have here an executive message which carefully avoids the consideration of the topics proper to such a paper, and which discusses only the political career and personal pretensions of Mr. H. S. Foote. In response to a call from the Legislature of Mississippi for information respecting the condition and exigencies of the State, Mr. Foote gives a narrative of his senatorial exploits and a panegyric on his achievements in the cause of the compromise. A brief paragraph of hurried and reluctant reference to railways and swamp lands, introduces six solid columns of dissertation on the merits of the compromise and the glory of Foote.

But this is not the only remarkable feature in this very remarkable document. Mr. Foote is unwilling to abide the judgment of his constituency on the merits of his administration. He will not trust himself before the tribunal of public opinion, nor can he await the tardy justice of posterity. He must seize with his own grasp the crown which he claims, and himself give the signal of the applause which he covets: "I doubt not," says he, "that it will be found that I have, *at all times and under all circumstances*, attended with diligent and *perfect* fidelity to my official duties." Of the justice of this boast we may form a correct opinion, when we recollect that Governor Foote sought to send a personal representative to the Senate of the United States without any shadow of constitutional authority—that he abandoned his post and traversed the State on an electioneering expedition—and that the people of Mississippi have just dismissed him from office with the most emphatic expression of disapprobation. In the absence of any indication of popular esteem and confidence, it is well that he can find in his own vanity an inexhaustible source of consolation.

If we had space in our columns for a tedious waste of words, we would be glad to print this Message—partly because it is our habit to chronicle prodigies and phenomena, and partly because it is our desire to assist the public in a just conception of the character of Mr. Henry S. Foote. *Rich. Eng.*

SPRINGFIELD MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The first session of this School will commence on the 3d January, 1854, under the superintendence of H. B. WINTON, Mrs. WINTON, and competent assistants.

The School is situated on the Newborn road, in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, and offers favorable inducements to those who desire to educate their children in the country.

TERMS:

Tuition, per session of five months, in the English branches, $5, $8, $10
Do. do. in French, extra, $5
Do. do. in Music, extra, $5
Use of Piano, $3
Board, including fuel and lights, convenient to the School, can be had for five dollars per month.

The Trustees have been so fortunate as to secure the services, in the Musical Department, of Mr. Karl W. Peterson, of Raleigh.

W. J. BUSBEE,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Dec. 27, 1853. 13—3t.

CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY, *Moore County, N. C.*—The second session of this school, located nine miles east of Carthage, and near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, will commence on Tuesday, the 2d of January next.

Tuition payable in advance, $8, $10, $12 50 and $15 per session.

Students can be prepared here for the University of North Carolina.

Board and washing can be obtained in the neighborhood, convenient to the Academy, at from $6 to $7 per month.

For further particulars direct (post paid) to the Principal, Cane's Creek P. O., N. C.

A. B. BLACK, Principal.
December 17th, 1853. 11—3t.

☞ The Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Journal will please copy 5 times and forward accounts to A. R. B.

Holly Spring High Literary School.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the second MONDAY in January next, and continue five months. The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. M. Y. CHAPPELL, Principal, under whose charge the School has been so ably conducted during the past year.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

First Class, comprising the Elementary English Branches, per session, $ 4,00
Second Class, " More advanced English branches, 5,00
Third " " Languages, 12,00

Tuition will be exacted from each scholar, regularly entered, from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness; but subscribers will have the privilige of sending one other scholar to make up the lost time of a regular scholar, if desired.

This School is situated in a neighborhood justly celebrated for its piety, good order, and healthy location, and possessing few, if any, of those temptations to vice and immorality which are unfortunately possessed by some.

Board, in good families, can be obtained at the low price of $5 to $6 per month. Parents or Guardians who wish to give their sons or wards a thorough preparatory education, at little cost, would do well to send them to this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. P. W. Dowd, President Board Trustees, or

D. B. HOLLAND, Rec'd Sec'y,
Holly Spring, N. C.
December 19, 1853. 1004—wtw.

N. B.—The Trustees of said School are specially requested to meet on the first day of the Session.

D. B. H., Rec. Sec.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Franklin County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A RAY, *Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches.* MISS E. W. CURTIS, *Piano, Vocal Music.* MISS S. P. Adams, *Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.* MISS M. L. PLEASANTS, *Penmanship, English Branches.* MISS A. E. KIMBRO', *Guitar, English Branches.*

The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January. Board and washing, $45 per session. Tuition as formerly. The situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Princip

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1854.

THE RALEIGH STAR.

This journal, "Tri-weekly" and otherwise, has of late been conducting itself in a manner to entitle itself to special notice. It seems to indulge a settled antipathy to both facts and arguments; but its proclivity for assertion, invective, and beer-house wit is too striking to escape the observation of even the most unconcerned reader, one of whom we profess to be. For instance, in its issue of the 14th instant, it says:

"The Whig party is not dead, nor is it asleep. Though beaten in the last Pecsidential campaign by charges proved to be false and unfounded, it is not overwhelmed or destroyed."

The above is entirely gratuitous. Who said the Whig party was dead? Who insinuated that it was even asleep? Who would have the boldness to charge that a party—which still holds power in Massachusetts, and commands not only one or two States of the Confederacy out of thirty-one, but likewise the precinct of Eagle Rock—was either forgetful of its integrity or inclined to snooze? Where is the man that said it? No one responds. Then no one has offended, and the declaration of our interesting cotemporary was uncalled for. When *will* the people come to believe that the Whig party is *not* "overwhelmed or destroyed"? The truth is, they had better believe it at once, and thus relieve our "Tri-weekly" twinkler* from the necessity which he feels to be upon him of constantly asseverating as above quoted.

Again, our little twinkler shineth forth in the same article in this wise:

"They [the Whigs] have no mere thirst for power, no desire for place for the mere sake of the spoils of office, but they desire to see the reins of government in safe hands, so that its affairs may be properly managed, and the country respected abroad, and loved at home."

What a reasonable desire this is! And what a party, especially when we consider that it is the most proscriptive ever known in the annals of free government! Still, it has "no mere thirst for power, no desire for place for the mere sake of the spoils of office"—it only takes "power" and enjoys the "spoils" when it can deceive the people into conferring the one upon it, and induce them to believe the possession of the other by them is the very "safest" thing that could be done. Thus considered, the "spoils" are indeed in "safe hands" when in the hands of these gentlemen, for they know what to do with them, having learned the lesson from their immediate predecessors, the Federalists; and they relinquish them only after repeated defeats and the most unmistakable evidences that their management of the "reins of government" can be dispensed with. "Spoils" being with our little twinkler but another name for "country," and "spoils" being just now in other hands, no wonder he docs not "love" the country and believe it to be "respected abroad" as heretofore. Our amiable cotemporary twinkleth through defective glasses; his light is tinged with a melancholy occasioned by his own position; it is obscured by the shadows of "locofocos" in office while he is out.

We quoted just now from our cotemporary to the effect that the Whig party is not dead, neither asleep. This was his position on the 14th—on the 11th he said:

"Well, we have a word to the gallant, noble Whigs of the Old North State. The position of the two great parties in North Carolina, is positively vexatious to every true Whig. At present, there is no use to conceal it, the Whigs are *underneath*, and for some time they have borne the weight of Democracy provokingly easy. There are now signs of a struggle, it is true; but they are nevertheless too patient. They must rise up and "turn the tables" upon their opponents. It can be done—and it must."

"About this time" as the almanac says, the Whigs were down and "underneath," and our cotemporary was absolutely "vexed" at the fact; but we presume they "*fit*, and *fit*, and *fit*," and concluded not to die or even go to sleep—which conclusion was duly announced on the 14th. Having "*fit*" in this way, they are soon to "rise," and then "the tables" are to be turned. This is all well enough; but we beg our cotemporary to remember that table-turning requires not only "patience," but faith and "spirit" likewise.

This was on the 11th; but our friend of the Star having dined meanwhile on preserved ginger, gives it to us on the 12th as follows:

"The Standard's laudation of the government at Washington and at home is peculiarly appropriate and well timed in this connection. His especial hatred of Guilford and of her talented son, no doubt put him in a frame of mind to laud Gen. Pierce, who has done nothing scarcely since he has been President, except divising a plan to bring into the organization the freesoilers and abolitionists of the Democratic party, and to drive out and put into disrepute the tried friends of the South, the National Democrats."

Here we are told that, because we "hated" Guilford and John A. Gilmer, we were moved to "laud" Gen. Pierce! If that is not logic, what is? Can one "hate" one object, and not "laud" another? The Star says not. We deny the charge; we neither "hate" Guilford nor Gilmer—we dislike their politics, but we respect them both.

But the Star says Gen. Pierce "has done nothing scarcely since he has been President, except devising a plan to bring into the organization the freesoilers and abolitionists of the Democratic party, and to drive out and put into disrepute the tried friends of the South, the national Democrats." This is untrue. The Editor of the Star ought to have known better. We are surprised at his ignorance, knowing as we do that he both "takes" and reads "the papers."

On the 17th, the Star, having heard from Spain, discourseth as follows:

"Mr. Soule, appointed to a most important and delicate mission, has already rendered himself notorious by getting embroiled himself into a duel, and by his ridiculous attempts at aping the Court dress of European circles, despite the instructions of the Secretary of the State. He was expected to do something ridiculous and he has not disappointed expectation."

The Star is one of the few papers in the United States which condemn Mr. Soule for vindicating the insulted honor of his wife! The Star takes the part, in this transaction, of the minions of despotism and of the contemptible Duke of Alva! The Star is welcome to all the credit it may gain by such a course.

But the Star of the 17th, having demolished the Administration and Mr. Soule in the same twinkle, goes on to appeal to its friends and admirers for a little patronage. He says:

"Come, come friends, bear a hand and send them [the subscribers] on quickly. We are quite modest in our demands. Give us 1000 good paying subscribers to the tri-weekly, and 5000 to the weekly and we'll go security for a Whig Governor, a Whig Legislature, Whig Senators—nay Whig everything, before next Christmas. That "rickety affair," the Standard, wants 5000 subscribers to annihilate Whiggery. Pshaw! Towser may as well bark at the moon."

The above is alike classical and forceful. It lifts one up to the level of Addison, and Steele, and Hawthorne; it makes one feel better, and breathe freer, and gaze more intently at that luminary which ought not to twinkle, but shine; it assures us that, whatsoever may happen to letters or to polite learning elsewhere, here such things will be cared for and duly set out for the admiration of all—especially that rhetorical flourish about "Towser" and "the moon." And such wit! We cannot tell—and we would not, if we could, for we might not be believed—how sincerely we have laughed at the wit of that paper. We beg our cotemporary to be—if at all possible—a little more subdued and common-place; and to give, now and then, some attention to facts.

"Now, none can say this is not good advice,
The only mischief is, it comes too late;
Or all experience 'tis the usual price,
A sort of income-tax laid on by fate."

*Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

☞ It will be seen, from the Card which we insert below, of the publishers of the "North Carolina Statesman," that that journal has been discontinued.

We invite attention to Mr. Cantwell's professional Card, in our columns to-day. We have uniformly found him a high-minded gentleman, as he is a man of talents; and we trust he may meet with the most abundant success as a member of the legal profession.

A CARD.

The publishers of the "North Carolina Statesman" regret to announce that with the single exception of the subscribers in the town of Wilmington a general disregard of the terms of the Prospectus, and the notice in the first number of the paper, has caused the withdrawal of Mr. Cantwell, the editor, and the suspension of the paper until the pleasure of the other subscribers is known.

Proposing nothing less than the vindication of the policy declared by the entire Democratic party in the last Legislature, upon the passage of the Bynum resolutions, and therefore obliged to oppose a "settled policy" on the part of the Federal Government, it would be folly in two individuals to expect successfully to prosecute that purpose, without ample means, and a very general support.

The list with which they have been honored, and for which they return their sincere thanks, is, it is true, unusually large and respectable, yet is that aid wanting, and they are therefore constrained to believe either that the public mind in North Carolina is indifferent to such a discussion, or the parties whom they, at one time, supposed to be interested in maintaining it lack a very necessary confidence in their own ability to conduct it, to a successful issue: "Like as the children of Ephraim, who being harnessed and carrying bows, *turned themselees back, in the day of battle.*"

Therefore self respect, and the dictates of an honorable impulse alike impose upon them, in the absence of other and early assurances, to discontinue the paper.

This determination will involve no one but the Publishers in pecuniary loss; for in the meanwhile they will return to subscribers every dollar of the partial payments they have received, without deduction for any expenses of the publication.

Raleigh, Jan. 1854.

SENATOR DOUGLAS—RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Senator Douglas has written a letter to the Governor of Illinois, on the subject of River and Harbor improvement, which we regard as one of the ablest, if not *the* ablest document of the day.

Judge Douglas proposes the enactment by Congress of a general law, empowering the States under certain conditions and limitations, to levy tonnage duties for the improvement of navigation. This has always been a favorite doctrine with him, and it is here enforced with all the power of his capacious intellect. The Washington Union says:

"The letter of Senator Douglas, on the proposition to rely upon tonnage duties for the improvement of rivers and harbors, addressed to the Governor of Illinois, is one of the most important documents that have issued from any of our statesmen for many years. It will be remembered by our readers that we gave this subject an elaborate investigation some months since, and we are highly gratified to find that our conclusions accorded so entirely with the views of the distinguished Illinois Senator. The subject is beginning to attract much attention, and is destined to become a prominent question in the politics of the country. We notice that a discussion has already commenced in the House of Representatives on the subject, and we have no doubt that it will be there thoroughly investigated. The letter of Judge Douglas appears at a fortunate time to aid in giving direction to the investigations which the question will undergo throughout the country. It is prepared with so much clearness, frankness, and ability, that it may safely go forth as a pioneer argument that will withstand any assault that may be made against it. We commend it to our readers as a powerful document, and one calculated to make a strong impression on the public mind."

We hope to find room for this document at an early day.

The News from Mexico. We have nothing (says the Washington Union) in addition to the despatch we published on Sunday morning, in regard to the treaty with Mexico, from our own correspondent; but we see in the Philadelphia North American a fuller despatch, which we insert. As to the details of the treaty, we have reasons to doubt their accuracy as given in the several telegraphic despatches; but that an important treaty has been agreed upon we see no reason to doubt. The following is the despatch to the North American:

"New Orleans, Jan 12. The steamship Texas has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. Mr. Gadsden, the American Minister to Mexico, is among the passengers on the Texas, having concluded an important treaty with the Mexican government. The treaty agrees to give 39,000,000 acres, including the Mesilla valley, for $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is to be reserved in paying claims, including the Garay grant, &c.

"The Traite d'Union notices the Gadsden treaty favorably, and says it will be received with joy by the public.

It is understood that Mr. Sloo pays the Tehuantepec Company $2,000,000 for relinquishing all their rights.

Colonel Ramsey, the two Messrs. Hargous, and Senor Atocha are also among the passengers on the Texas.

Details had been received which confirm the reported destruction of Walker's fillibustering expedition, but there are no later particulars, except a report that the Caroline had been captured.

General Lombardini is dead, and General Almonte has succeeded him in the command of the army.

General Alcosta, Minister of War, has resigned his post in consequence of ill health, and a successor has not yet been appointed.

The Texas brings no later dates from California.

Generul Gadsden left here yesterday for Washington.

The $5,000,000 reserved from the sum to be paid Mexico goes to pay all the claims, including the Indian spoliations, private land claims, &."

☞ The Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, have passed a bill to its third reading appropriating $200,000 more State bonds, which are to be sold at par, to continue the construction of the new State-house. The Legislature also has a bill for several railroads to traverse the State in various directions, and appropriates $8,000 per mile by the State to purchase the iron, whilst the individual and county subscriptions are to finish and equip these roads.

The Ship Great Republic. This noble vessel proves, upon examination, to be in not so bad a condition as was at first supposed. The hull is entirely good, and all her timbers as sound as when first in their places. The burning was confined to the light wood work amidships and on the after deck. Thousands will be glad to learn that this noble vessel will again float upon the waters in all her former greatness.

Agricultural Society. A regular meeting of the Wake Agricultural Society will be held in this City on the 27th instant. A full attendance is requested.

DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

We have heretofore called the attention of our readers to the movement of Mr. Clingman, in the House of Representatives, to extend a credit to importers on duties on Railroad iron. We give the bill below, as introduced by that gentleman, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all cases of the importation of railroad iron for the period of two years from the passage of this act, upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that said iron has been imported *bona fide*, for the use of some railroad in the United States, it may be lawful for those importing the same, if they desire it, instead of paying in cash the duties now levied, to give bonds with approved security, conditioned to pay the said duties with interest, at the end of four years from the date of the importation: *Provided*, That if, at any time hereafter, it should appear any importation had not been made *bona fide* for the use of some railroad, then, besides the duties then due, fifty per centum additional shall be payable to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be extended to all cases where iron for the use of railroads has been imported, and on which the duties have not already been paid."

In offering the bill Mr. Clingman, among other things, said:

"This is a subject, Mr. Speaker, which we frequently had before the last Congress, but which was not acted upon. I do not know what is the present feeling of this House, but I think there is a strong necessity for the passage of such a law at this time. In the last Congress it may, perhaps, be remembered, that the proposition failed by a single vote on one occasion. At that time there were five members out of the House who had promised me on the previous day that they would be present to vote for the proposition. I only mention this fact to show it was a mere accident that a provision similar to the one of the bill I submit did not take effect at the last Congress.

You will also recollect, Mr. Speaker, that during the last Congress we allowed several companies credit on the terms proposed in this bill; but we did not succeed in passing any general law. It is a simple matter, and I presume that every member of the House has an opinion upon it now.

I beg leave to remind gentlemen, that within the last eighteen months there has been an enormous rise in the price of railroad iron. Less than two years ago it could be had for forty dollars per ton in this country, after paying all the duties and charges, and now it is worth nearly eighty dollars per ton to the consumer here. The consequence is, that many of the States and companies which began to execute works with sufficient captital two years ago, find, owing to this great rise, that it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to proceed.

I also understand, Mr. Speaker, that the money is not needed at this time in the Treasury. We have a large surplus on hand. My bill proposes a credit of four years. In all probability at the end of that period, the Government may need the money very much. If the duty goes into the Treasury now, instead of what I propose, it will be expended before that time, when it may be wanted.

I think therefore, as a financial measure, it would be a wise policy to throw the receipt of this money four years ahead, leaving the present surplus in the Treasury to be exhausted, for the construction of national vessels, or for other purposes which the House may propose; and if it turns out that at the end of four years, we are involved in some war—and we are getting to be a warlike people, and need all the means we can lay our hands upon—this money will come in very opportunely. I think it would have been well, perhaps, for the Secretary of the Treasury to have recommended this as one of the means by which to get rid of the surplus revenue which we are now receiving from year to year. If the proposition which he has made in his report should be adopted and carried into effect, the reduction of the revenue would not take place until a year from next January, and, in the mean time, there will have been a large accumulation."

This is an important measure of relief, especially to those Southern States which are engaged in constructing Railroads; and it is offered at a time when the government can best afford to extend it, and when, also, it can be of most service to the parties concerned. Indeed, the whole system of protection, a part of which is the heavy duty on iron, is gradually giving way under the influence of Democratic principles and Democratic rule. The old Federal maxim, "the higher the tariff the cheaper the goods," has long since fallen into ridicule; yet the party which conceived this maxim, and strove so long to fasten it in the American mind, is still devoted to protection, and would eagerly seize any opportunity to foster the interests of the manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests and of consumers generally.

There are, it is said, but three establishments in the United States where Railroad iron is made; and the duty of thirty per cent. on this iron, is in fact a tax on the Southern States for their benefit. Is this just? It is also stated, and we presume the fact is so, that previous to 1842, Railroad iron was imported free of duty; and it was during this period that most of the Northern roads were made.

We are gratified to observe that Mr. Clingman is sustained in this movement by the entire delegation in the House from this State; we infer this from the vote on the proposition, which failed, to lay the bill upon the table.

We wish to be clearly understood on this question: We propose no sudden or radical striking down of the duties, either on iron or other articles; we would prefer to see the principles of free trade gradually but surely carried out; but we look forward with confidence to the time when the tax on all articles of prime necessity—including the farmer's and mechanic's iron, as well as Railroad iron—shall be entirely abolished; or, at least, so imposed as not to affect, in any seriously injurious degree, the farming, planting, and Railroad interests of the country.

We should be pleased to have the views of the Raleigh Register, the organ of the Federalists, on these points; we do not see why we should differ upon them, as they involve the prosperity and progress of the State without regard to party interests or party distinctions.

Hon. Robt. Strange. We are gratified to find the following paragraph in the last Fayetteville Carolinian:

"Judge Strange's Health. We are pleased to know that this distinguished gentleman is now recovering from his recent illness, and with the prospect of a speedy restoration to his usual good health. By the by, we see it stated in the Raleigh "Statesman" that Judge S. has been suffering from paralysis of the side and tongue. This is a mistake; Judge S. has not been stricken with paralysis, the only approximation to anything of the kind being a temporary attack in one hand, which was speedily relieved. We hope soon to see him entirely restored to health."

Visit to Mrs. Polk. The members of the Tennessee Legislature, on the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock, made a New Year's call upon Mrs. James K. Polk, at her residence in Nashville, and were received with that courtesy, grace and hospitality for which this excellent lady is so distinguished.

Mississippi Senator. The Hon. A. G. Brown, formerly Governor of and representative in Congress from Mississippi, was on the 7th instant elected Senator from that State for six years. The rumor that Col. Jeff. Davis was elected, turns out to be unfounded.

The Present. Governor Clifford was a poor boy. The daughter of a *millionaire* rejected his suit when a young man, and lived to see him Governor of Massachusetts at the age of 42.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, Author of the "Eclipse of Faith."—Boston and New York, 1853.

A collection of essays originally contributed to the Edinburg Review, and which will be welcomed by many of the readers of that journal in their present form. The "Eclipse of Faith," as many of our readers know, is a brilliant and effective *sortie* upon the modern outworks of infidelity, in the shape of Rationalism, and generally of philosophy, falsely so called. This additional collection of essays by the same author, and on the same general class of subjects, will be found to be characterized by the same wide and complete mastery of the subject, in all its endless and and ever-shifting phases—the same keen and trenchaut logic, the same ease and raciness of style, and the same pure and lofty tone of evangelical piety. Though a large portion of the present volume is chiefly literary rather than controversial, yet, in view of the thorough handling of the mythic hypothesis of Strauss and his English coadjutors, Foxton and Froade, in the essay on "Reason and Faith, their Claims and Conflicts," taken in connexion with the previous work, "The Eclipse of Faith," we think Mr. Rogers has fairly won a place among the foremost apologists whom the modern form of the great Christian controversy has produced.

"*The Difficulties of Infidelity*," by George Stanley Faber, B. D., to which is added, "*Modern Infidelity Considered*," by Robert Hall, A. M., and a Catalogue of the Books known to have been written on the Evidence of Revealed Religion.—*New York, William Gowans*, 1853. This is a beautiful reprint of two of the best known and ablest works on Apologetics in the language. The form of the book, like every publication of Mr. Gowans' we have seen, is worthy of all commendation, as blending chasteness and beauty with convenience and good taste. It is a model of book-making that should be introduced by others of the same craft, especially in orthography do we earnestly recommend it to the thoughtful consideration of the Harpers, whose new-fangled and abominable spelling is doing so much to corrupt the English language. The catalogue of books on the Evidence of Revealed Religion, appended by the Publisher, is a very valuable feature of this Edition; it is hardly to be expected that such a catalogue should be made absolutely complete at once, but the intelligent reader who has any knowledge of the difficulties of the task, will be much more surprised at its fullness than disappointed at missing any particular work from its thirty closely printed pages.

For sale at Pomeroy's.

John Mitchell on the Slavery Question. The abolitionists have not manifested much affection for John Mitchell since his arrival in this country, as the alternate attacks of the Evening Post, Albany Atlas and Tribune have sufficiently manifested. They saw him in company with Charles O'Connor, and other sound and sensible men at the north, and drew thence an evil augury to their hopes of leading him into the pitfalls which they set for Kossuth. But we are satisfied they were not prepared for the annexed paragraph, which appeared in the second number of his paper, The Citizen. It seems, some fanatical philosopher over in Ireland, writes him a letter of enquiry about "the slave-drivers and the slave-pens" in this country, and insists on his defining his position on the question of "human rights and abolition." He gives an extract of this letter, and accompanies it with the following:

"We are not abolitionists—no more abolitionists than Moses, or Socrates or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coercion. 'By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you will become a participator in their wrongs,' but we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech, and as for being a participator in the wrongs, *we, for our part, wish we had a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama.*"

An Example for Young Men. The Messrs. Harpers, of New York, who recently lost about $1,000,000 by fire, but who are still in independent circumstances—able to recommence operations on an extensive scale—commenced life poor boys. The New York Times furnishes the following brief history of the career of the Harpers:

"The establishment of the Harpers was founded by James Harper, the oldest of the four brothers, who now constitute the firm. He came to the city in 1810, a lad fifteen years old, and served an apprenticeship of six years to Paul & Thomas, the leading printers of that day. His brother John soon followed him, and learned the trade of Mr. Seymour, a printer in John st. In 1819, with a capital James had saved, the brothers opened a small book and job office in Dover Street. The first book they printed was *Seneca's Morals*—the second was an edition of the *Methodist Catechism*. The first book they published on their own account was Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding*. They toiled with unremitting industry, and maintained the highest character for enterprise and integrity. In 1820 the third brother, Joseph Wesley, joined them, and six years later, Fletcher became a member of the firm. From that time until now they have carried on the publishing business with a degree of well directed energy, which has few parallels. They removed to Cliff street about 1820, and have added one building after another to their establishment as the demands of their business required. The amount of books they have issued is almost incalculable. For the last few years they have published, on an average, *twenty-five volumes a minute* for ten hours a day; and from three to four thousand persons have obtained a livelihood from their employment."

London Dock Brandy. A New York correspondent of the Mobile Tribune tells the following good story:

"A friend of mine was offered a share, the other day, in the profits of a brilliant speculation. Being so absurd as to have a troublesome tenant of his breast, called conscience, he declined the enterprise, thereby losing a handsome per cent. It was in this wise: My friend is largely in an exporting business. A gentleman informed him that he would like to ship on shares. "What do they contain?" "Brandy." "What's the object of the shipment?" "Well, you see, it's brandy which I have manufactured, and which cost fifty cents per gallon. We ship it to London, have it entered at the docks, get the brand, have it reshipped, and sell it with that brand on it for $3 per gallon. Won't that pay?"

North Carolina. A South American, from Ecuador, has been smelting a portion of ore from the North Carolina copper mine, and asserts that it contains a very large proportion of silver, making it more valuable as a silver than as a copper ore. The company are about taking measures to test this matter satisfactorily. *N. O. True Delta.*

Small Pox in New York. Out of 481 deaths in New York last week, 43 were from small pox, which disease, it is said, seems to be increasing in virulence, hardly a district in the city being free from it. It prevails mostly among poor emigrants and others who have not been vaccinated.

Reverberating Halls. The difficulty occasioned by the reverberation of sound in the new capitol at Nashville has been remedied by spreading a thick layer of sand on the floor, covering it with a heavy carpet, and curtaining the windows with heavy curtains. The Ohio Constitutional Convention remedied a similar defect in College Hall, Cincinnati, by covering the walls with canvass.

A Hindoo Princess Born in Virginia. Luximina Virginia Roy, was born in Wheeling, on Monday, 9th of January. She is the daughter of a *soidisant* Hindoo chief now lecturing in Wheeling.

CONGRESS—MONDAY, January 16.

Senate. Mr. Pearce submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Committee on Naval Affairs to report upon the expediency of making suitable acknowledgements, and presenting testimonials, to the commanders and crews of those vessels that rescued the survivors of the San Francisco.

Mr. Shields submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to the same subject.

Mr. Clayton continued his reply to Mr. Cass, on the subject of British interference in Central American affairs, which he commenced on Thursday last.

Mr. Cass also spoke in relation to the same matter.

Upon motion by Mr. Gwin, the subject was laid on the table.

A resolution which was received from the House, in relation to the disaster on the San Francisco, and for the appointment of a joint committee to consider what testimonial should be presented to the officers and crews of the vessels who rescued the survivors, was taken up for consideration. As it was a joint resolution it would require the signature of the President of the United States; and for the purpose of preventing delay, that was laid on the table, and one in similar language was offered by Mr. Shields, as a simple Senate resolution; which was agreed to. The President *pro tem.* appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Shields, Gwin, Pearce, Hamlin, and Everett.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. A large amount of business was transacted in the House to day. Mr. Bissel introduced a bill for the relief of the sufferers in consequence of the wreck of the San Francisco; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Chandler offered a preamble and resolution for a joint special committee to inquire into the most appropriate way in which to testify the acknowledgements of Congress, and the gratitude of the country, to the gallant men who rescued five hundred American citizens from the wreck of the San Francisco. The resolution of Mr. Churchwell, for the granting of credit to railroad companies for duty on railroad iron, was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the homestead bills were made the order of the day for Tuesday, 14th of February. Mr. Chamberlain offered a lengthy resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to prepare a bill for the construction of the Pacific railroad. Mr. Maurice offered a resolution condemnatory of the discharge of Greene C. Bronson from his office in the New York custom-house; which lies over for debate. Mr. McDougal introduced a bill to provide for a telegraphic line and railroad from the Mississippi river to the Bay of San Francisco; which was referred to a special committee of thirteen members. Numerous other bills and resolutions were introduced.

Washington, Jan. 17.

Senate. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill in favor of an appropriation of $5,000,000 to pay French spoliation claims.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the Nebraska territory bill, providing that nothing therein should contravene with the clause which prohibits slavery by the Missouri Compromise.

House of Representatives. The committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of an appointment of a joint committee by both Houses, to consider certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the U. States.

Mike Walsh made a speech, in which he denounced in no very mild terms, the present Administration.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED LARGELY.

New York, Jan. 16th.

The Europa has arrived. Cotton is firm—middling grades better. Sales of the week 45,000 bales. Flour has advanced a shilling, corn a shilling, wheat four to six pence on the sales of the week before. Flour commands 38s. 3d. Baltimore flour 38s. 6d. to 40s. White wheat 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.—white corn 47s.

Consols 93¾ a 94.

The bark Kilby was spoken this morning in low of a steamer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Progress of the War—Acts of Persia—Sweden and Norway against Russia, &c.

Efforts are being made dy the Poles to induce a desertion from the service of their brethren in the Russian service.

The ratification between Russia and Persia occurred at St. Petersburgh on December 18th. The Russians are daily expected to attack Bagdad. Turkey has formally accepted the Persian declaration of war.

The Shah has dismissed all European officers from his army except Russians.

Sweden and Norway are forming an armed league against Russia.

At Constantinople on the 19th, Haba Pasha, the leader of the peace party was named minister of the interior—an appointment regarded as favorable to peace.

In Asia the Turks have been defeated. Abdi Pasha has been removed from the command, and Ahmer Pasha appointed in his stead. The Turks have raised the seiges of Akiska and Alexandrapol, and evacuated Russian Armenia.

The allied fleets are still on the Bosphorus. Some Wallachian militia had deserted to the Turks on the 15th at Kalafat.

The four powers have presented a note to the Porte demanding an armistice.

The English Consul at Teheren has renewed relations with Persia and Turkey.

The movements at St. Petersburg indicate more serious consequences than when the Porte was on more friendly terms with foreign representatives.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Parliament—Tariff Removed—Rumor that Young Soule was killed—Breadstuffs.

The British Parliament meets Jan. 31st. The Preston strikes continue. A decree of Napoleon removes the restrictions on cotton imported from Ehgland. It was rumored in Paris, on the 29th, that young Soule hod fought another duel with the Duke of Alba, and was killed, but the report wants confirmation. The Europa passed the Niagara on the 3d. Private letters to the 31st., state that breadstuffs are greatly excited and prices still rising.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Progress of the War—The Arabs of the Desert Assisting the Sultan—Reported Turkish Victories—Smith O'Brien Not Escaped, &c.

New York, Jan. 16, P. M. The following further accounts were brought by the Europa to-day.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Paris Moniteur of Dec. 30 announces that, according to the latest advices from Constantinople, the Divan was in perfect harmony with the representatives of France, England, Austria and Prussia, as to the conditions on which the Porte could with honor concur in the re-establishment of peace.

The latest accounts from the Danubian principalities state that the mortality among the Russian troops has considerably increased.

Letters from Aleppo, of the 19th ult., state that the Arabs of the desert have raised 5,000 men to aid the Sultan.

The Russian army in the Caucasus has been reinforced by fifteen regiments of Cossacks.

Sweden and Denmark are both arming, in expectation of active hostilities on the Baltic in the spring.

The Porte has consented to accept the last note of the Vienna conference. If Russia refuses this the four powers will commence active hostilities.

The Russians are preparing for operations of a decidedly aggressive character.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Dec. 15th, state that the Porte had just contracted for a loan of thirty million piastres in three important banking houses in that city.

A rumor is very prevalent that Sha of Persia has formally instructed his Consuls to discontinue diplomatic relations with the Queen of Great Britain.

The news from Asia mentions that the Russians were driven back at Alexandropol.

Selim Pasha gained a brilliant victory in the neighborhood of Laffar.

Letters from Trebisonde announce that the Turks had been victorious at Terek.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor: The names of many distinguished men of the Democratic party having been mentioned in your valuable paper in connection with the nomination for Governor, permit me to suggest that of W. W. Avery, of the County of Burke, from whom there is not a more able and fearless champion of Democratic principles. We, of the East, concede the nomination to the West, and I think the candidate of our party should come from the mountain district.

Should Mr. Avery receive the nomination the East will cast for him the largest vote she has ever given any Democratic candidate, and no one doubts his popularity in the West. He has, for several sessions of our Legislature, represented his County in the House of Commons, having been elected by large majorities in a County which is Whig by some hundreds. Having achieved such triumphs in his own County over the ablest men of the Whig party, can he not do likewise in other contests? He unites all the necessary qualifications, ability, soundness, experience and popularity. WAYNE.

The Latest News.

Constantinople, Dec. 19. Negotiations on the peace project have been commenced. The Porte manifests a pacific disposition.

The Russians made an attempt to set fire to the allied fleet at the entrance of the Bosphorus. A fireship was sent towards them, but was discovered from the fort and stopped by artillery.

England. Letters have been received in Dublin from Smith O'Brien, dated New Norfolk, Sept. 18th three days later than the date of his reported escape from that place.

Warlike preparations continue to be made by France and England.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 16. The Senate in Executive session to-day received and referred a large number of nominations.

It is thought that Gadsden's treaty, if it is as represented, will encounter great opposition in Congress. Gen. Houston says we own Mecilla Valley already, without paying for it.

The stocks redeemed last week amounted to $201,550.

Illness of Mr. Bodisco.

Washington, Jan. 17. Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, is very ill, at his residence in this city.

Generous Conduct of New York Merchants.

New York, Jan. 18. The Merchants of this city have subscribed $10,000, as a present to be divided between the officers of the Three Bells, the Kiby and the Antarctic, for their gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the ill-fated steamer San Francisco.

The passengers of the steamer San Francisco lately brought to this city and lodged at the Astor House are well.

Murder and Suicide. *New Boston, N. H. Jan.* 14. H. N. Sargent, of this place, aged 26 years, yesterday murdered Miss S. Jones, aged 17, by shooting her four times with a revolver; he then shot himself, and expired about six hours after. It was a love affair. Both parties were respectably connected.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that one *Jonathan Baker*, late of the county of Cumberland, stands charged with the murder of one —— Edwards, in said county, and that the said *Jonathan Baker* has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said *Jonathan Baker* may be arrested and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION:

Jonathan Baker is about five feet six inches high, light hair, swarthy complexion, and weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

SEAL. Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 17th January, A. D., 1854.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
Sam'l F. Adams, jr., *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1854. 19—6t.
[Fayetteville Carolinian will copy six times.]

MRS. MAYNARD WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC that she has recently rented and fitted up the large WHITE HOUSE on Hillsborough Street, three hundred yards West of the Capitol, and in the immediate neighborhood of the late residence of the Rev. Dr. Mason, and opposite that of Mr. Courts, near the line of the Rail Road that connects the Raleigh and Gaston to the Central Rail Road, which HOUSE she respectfully presents to the public as a BOARDING HOUSE. She would be glad to accommodate and use every effort to please the travelling community, day boarders and monthly boarders. Her TABLE shall be supplied with the best luxuries the market affords, and every comfort added to those who may choose to stop.

She would also state that she has recently built some thirty or forty STALLS for the accommodation of Horses which she will board by the day, week, or month, at as moderate prices as can be afforded. Ostlers attentive and accommodating and will be ready at all hours to obey the public call.

MARTHA MAYNARD.
H. Pennington, *Sup't.*
Raleigh, January 19, 1854. 19—w4awy.
[Register will please copy.]

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.

Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
January 16, 1854. 19—1yr.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—About the 15th of last month, two of my negro men were discovered near Charlotte, North Carolina, and one of them was apprehended. They are named Sam and Carter—Carter managed to escape. I am informed that he was formerly owned by a gentleman, who lived near Danville, in Virginia, and whose name is Jack Hardeman. The boy Sam, informs me that Carter was endeavoring to make his way back to the place he formerly lived at. Carter is of medium height and size, very black, has a bad countenance; has lost one of his toes, and is 25 or 30 years old. I offer twenty-five dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement in any safe jail, so that I can get him.

ROBERT L. MIMS.
Fort Valley, Houston County, Geo., Jan. 13, '54. 19—1tt.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.

EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—3m.
[Wilmington Herald copy 3 times.]

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, *Trustee.*
Salem, N. C., Jan. 10, 1854. 19—3w.

NOTICE.—A. B. & F. L. STITH HAVING CLOSED their business in Raleigh, have rented the Store house recently occupied by Selby & Murray for an office.

They respectfully request those persons indebted to them to call immediately and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be compelled to place them in the hands of officers for collection.

They have on Consignment a few Pipes of French Brandy and Baskets of Champagne Wine which they will close at New York cost, and invite dealers to call and examine them.

January 19, 1854. 19—1tnP.

ATTENTION! FARMERS OF WAKE.—A regular meeting of the Wake County Agricultural Society will be held in the City Hall, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Dr. Tompkins will, at that time, deliver before the Society the first of a series of Agricultural Lectures. W. W. WHITAKER, *Sec'y.*
January 19, 1854. 19—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6¼ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C., wish to impress upon the minds of the citizens not only of Wayne county, but the whole of this portion of the State, that they have on hand, and are daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered for sale in North Carolina. They call attention to the following catalogue, which, though imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea of their assortment, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals.

30 lbs. Acetic Acid, 6 oz. Elaterium (Clut.)
5 " Benzoic " 20 Rolls Emp. Adhesive,
10 " Citric " All kinds of Extracts and
25 oz. Hydrocyanic do. Confections,
5 Carboy's Sulphuric do. 50 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne
3 " Nitric do. 10 " Fowler's Solution,
3 " Muriatic do. 25 " Goulard's Ext. Lead,
20 lbs. Sulphuric Aether, 10 " Iodine,
5 Carboy's Spts Nitre, 10 " Iodine Potassae,
4 Boxes Tartaric Acid, 10 " Cirate Iron,
5 Carboy's Aqr. Ammonia, 20 oz. do do and Qui.
3 do Spts do 20 " Lactate do
30 lbs. Carbonate, do 50 " Balsam Copaiba,
25 " Liq Ammonia, 100 " Quinine,
5 " Tartar Emetic, 10 doz. Seidletz Powders,
5 " Puiv. Animonialis, 100 gals Castor Oil,
5 " Golder Sulphurat do 100 " Flor Sulphur,
25 " Blue Mass, 10 bbls. Glue,
10 " Sub Nit Bismuth, 5 " Printer's Glue,
35 " Calomel (Opt.) 20 lbs. Opium, [Turky]
25 " Gum Camphor, Shakers Herbs,
200 " Chloride Lime, 50 " Gum Arabic
20 " Chloroform, 25 " do Assafoetida,
30 " Peruvian Bark, 1 Bale Senna Alix.

Patent Medicine.

50 doz. Mexican Mustang Lina- 12 doz. Horseman's Hope,
ment, 12 " Carter's Spanish Mix.
24 " Hoofland's German Bit. 6 " Gray's Ointment,
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's 10 " Green Mountain do.
and Rose's Medicines kept con- A large supply of Greaf-
stantly on hand, enlarge Medicines,
1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral R. R. R. Remedies and in
24 doz. Brown's Essence of Jam fact almost every kind of
Ginger, Patent Medicine that can
be called for.

Paints, Oils, &c.

193 kegs Pure White Lead 50 lbs. Chrome Green Dry
80 " Extra do. and in Oil,
45 " No 1 do 50 " Chrom Yellow do.
25 " Zinc Paint, 25 " Prussian Blue,
1 bbl. Drop Black, 4 bbls. Linseed Oil,
1000 Yellow Ochre, 1 " Copal Varnish,
3 casks Spanish Brown, 10 cans Coach &c.
2 " Venetian Red, 1 bbl. Japan do.
3 kegs Red Lead, 1 " Black do.
5 " Litharge, &c., &c., &c., &c.
100 lbs. Putty.

Glass-Ware, &c.

50 gross Vials, assorted, 125 boxes French and Ameri-
3 crates, 3 hhds. of Drug- can Window Glass,
gists shop Furniture.

Perfumery, &c.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm, (who as a Druggist, is second to none in the State,) with especial reference to their purity, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN,
JOHN SWANN MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 100—3m.

HAIR DYE.—Do you admire the Raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing,
But not to write a length puff,
To give black hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn gray or red hair to a glossy black. All of you who have gray hair or red whiskers will please call and have them dyed at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.
Goldsboro' Oct. 16. 100—

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ounces SulphateQuinine,
10 ounces Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 " Sulphate Morphine,
4 " Acetate "
4 " Valorianate "
3 " Veratria,
20 " Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 " Calomel, (Opt.,)
10 " Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s
All of which will be sold low, by
VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries and Druggists.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, AND WINDOW GLASS. We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 100—

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125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

WE HAVE RECEIVED 5 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 2 Bales Lamp Black, 1 Bale Hops—crop 1852, 500 lbs. Putty. All of which are warranted of the best quality. For sale in quantities to suit, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to North Carolina. All of which will be sold very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A supply of Gray's genuine Ointment for sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nut Megs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsboro', Oct. 16. 100—

GUM AND CORDIAL DROPS.—Fig, Marsh, mallow, Jujube and Liverwort paste, of various flavors. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY, OF, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from
☞ **$80,000 to $100,000**
worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Loudres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theogical Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M. Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.

Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.

History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.

Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.

Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—500 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, of Raleigh: John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings, Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby, H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington, A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane, William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall, Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Wm. S. Rankin, John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. Deems, Iohn H. Cook, Fayetteville.
James M. Garrett, J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Jno. H. Lindsay, Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
W. J. McConnell, Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Hatwood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle,* and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell, John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim, D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer, E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell, Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene, Robert P. Dick,
David McLean, Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows: —(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ... $400
10 " " " 485
12 " " " 525
14 " " " 585
15 " " " 615
16 " " " 650
20 " " " 695
25 " " " 750
30 " " " 850
35 " " " 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Lagnira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his FALL STOCK, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.

HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.

Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL,